

"YAH! YAH! REED'S BLOW NOT BEEF!" HISSES FOR ALGER.

Secretary of War Jeered as
He Drives Through
Boston Streets.

CROWDS HOWL AT HIM.

And, Unkindest of All, He
Is Greeted with Ringing
Cheers for Miles.

YELLS AND CATCALLS.

Band of "Beef and" Sticks
the Throat of Boston, and
t Lets Him Know It.

YDS FEW AND FEEBLE

their Faint Cheers for Him Serve Only
to Emphasize How Lonesome They
Are in That Crowd of
Jeering Men.

Boston, Feb. 16.—Secretary Alger was the
only member of the President's party which
arrived here to-day who did not share in the
hearty greeting of Boston's people. For the
others there were cheers, for him there were
jeers, cat calls, hisses, unkind remarks about
beef.

Not for a moment did this disturb the
complacency of the Secretary of War, and
when above the tumult there arose a lone
cheer for Alger, he smiled and bowed his
gratitude. He was not without friends
in the crowd, but in their friendly desire to
start enthusiasm for him they only threw
a boomerang by emphasizing how lonely
and how few they were. Occasionally he
was greeted with a cheer, but he got such a
supply of hisses as brought blushes to the
cheeks of some of his hosts.

At every request for "three cheers for
Alger," there came a faint response, mixed
with a sibilant sound, which, if it bespoke
the honest sentiments of those in the
throng, was not altogether creditable to
their good breeding.

At one point, "What's the matter with
Long?" was the cry.
"He's all right," came the answer.
"What's the matter with Alger?" shouted
some inquisitive person.

"Yah! Yah! Yah! Beef!" jeered the
crowd.

The Secretary gave no sign that he heard
anything of this unfavorable demonstration.
He remained calm and dignified, and
occasionally responded to a friendly salute
by lifting his hand.

At Beacon and Charles streets a group
of young militiamen established them-
selves this morning with the deliberate in-
tention of giving Secretary of War Alger a
rider when he passed. They made no se-
rious attempt, and arranged the preliminaries
so that all the immediate neighborhood could
hear. They said they were going to show
Alger that they were with him in the "beef
controversy," and when the Secretary's carriage
was abreast of them they shouted in
unison:

"Three cheers for General Miles!"
The cheers were given with a will, but
they hoped to disturb the complacency
of the Secretary of War, and not without
without their best. His face did not bet-
ray the fact that he so much as knew
who Miles was.

**\$8,845 IN BANK BILLS
LOST BY MESSENGER BOY.**

He Stopped to Eat a Piece of Pie at a
Stand and the Package Dis-
appeared.

A man who sent \$8,845 in cash from the
Johnson Building, at No. 30 Broad street,
to the Consolidated Exchange on Tuesday
afternoon to buy stocks with, lost every
cent of the money. That is not an unusual
experience to a stock buyer in Wall Street,
but this time the money was not lost out
of the Exchange, but on the street by the
messenger boy who carried it.

The money was wrapped in a newspaper.
It consisted of 170 fifty dollar bills, four
dollar bills and one five dollar bill. The
boy who took it had several errands to do
in the city. He reached the Exchange, but
he did not know whether he was robbed
whether he simply dropped it in the
newsbunk.

The identity of the owner of the cash is
not revealed, but any one who finds it may
turn it in to J. Anderson, superintendent of
the Johnson Building, who is acting as his
confidential adviser and trying to keep his
name from being known.

Chief of Detectives McCloskey and sev-
eral of his detectives questioned the mes-
senger boy. They are convinced that he is
perfectly honest in the matter and that
he only blundered in the matter and that
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TO BE GIVEN HIS PAY.

Surgeon-General Hammond (Retired),
Meeting Reverses, Asks for It.

Washington, Feb. 16.—The Military Affairs
Committee of the House reported to-day
favorably the bill to give Surgeon-General
W. A. Hammond (retired) the pay of his
rank. When Dr. Hammond was retired in
1878 he was a rich man, and at his own
request was retired with pay. Recently
he has suffered business reverses, and
now asks that he be given his pay as a
retired officer. The bill carries no ar-
rearages.

MAY SAVE THE STEAMER.

Prospects Favorable for Getting the Ad-
miral Dewey Off.

Wood's Holl, Mass., Feb. 16.—Captain
McGrath, of the Boston Fruit Company's
steamer Admiral Dewey, which is ashore
on the ledge at Cuttyhunk, came up from
the steamer this morning. He said that
if the present weather continues there is a
good prospect of getting the steamer off
the ledge. The crew of the Dewey has been
at the life-saving station at Cuttyhunk.
The officers remain on board.

BEANS ARE ALWAYS THE SAME.

Mellow as old wine, sparkling with life.

SUNDAY JOURNAL "WANTS."

Monday Morning Results.

Everybody reads Sunday Journal.

"Want" ads. to find the max. \$200

in prices. Big results to advertisers.



THE BIGGEST BLOCK TO THE COUNTRY'S PROGRESS.

Friends of the Measure Will Have Another Test of Strength with the
Czar, if Senator Morgan Succeeds in Sending it Back to the House, as a
Rider to the River and Harbor Bill, which He Expects to Do.

Washington, Feb. 16.—The Nicaragua
Canal bill has a fair chance to become a
law at this session, in spite of the oppo-
sition of Speaker Reed and the Transcon-
tinental Railway lobby.

If the House to-morrow refuses to re-
commit the Sundry Civil bill for the pur-
pose of having the canal bill reintroduced as
an amendment, the Senate will act, and
the strong probability that it will be at-
tached as a rider to the River and Harbor
bill in the Senate may induce House mem-
bers, who are interested in that measure,
to vote to-morrow for the proposition to
commit the Committee on Appropriations to
reinsert it in the Sundry Civil bill.

Senator Morgan to-day offered the Hep-
burn Canal bill as an amendment to the
River and Harbor Appropriation bill in the
Senate and had the proposition referred to
the Committee on Commerce. That com-
mittee will to-morrow hear Mr. Morgan
on his proposed amendment.

Chairman Frye is a friend of the canal
project, and may agree to its attachment
to his measure. If he should not be will-
ing Mr. Morgan will carry the fight to the
Senate and offer his amendment on the
floor. There is little doubt that there are
more than a majority of Senators to sup-
port the proposition there, so it may be
adopted.

The River and Harbor bill, with this
other Senate amendments, will then go
back to the House for concurrence. Mr.
Burton, chairman of the River and Harbor
Committee of the House, will move to non-
concur in the canal amendment. Mr. Hep-
burn, the author of the bill, and chairman
of the Committee on Interstate and For-
eign Commerce, will then make a motion
to reconsider, and upon that motion a year
and day vote must be had.

It is believed that a number of members
who voted yesterday against the canal under
the anonymity of a vote by tellers, will not
be so cowardly against it by name. A ma-
jority of sixty is confidently reckoned upon
by Chairman Hepburn in support of keep-
ing the canal provision in the bill. If, for

some reason, these expectations are not re-
alized, the friends of the canal will have
had one more chance in the conference
committee that will follow.

The members of that conference com-
mittee are expected to be Senators Frye, Nel-
son and Vest, and Representatives Burton,
Coe and Catherines, all of whom, ex-
cept Burton, are believed to be in favor
of passing the Canal bill in this way.

Speaker Reed and Chairman Cannon will
then have to bend their efforts toward de-
feating the entire River and Harbor bill,
and it is not believed that they are strong
enough to accomplish that.

Mr. Hepburn moved in the House to-day
that the Sundry Civil bill be recommitted
to the Committee on Appropriations with
instructions to reinsert the Nicaragua Canal
bill as an amendment.

When Speaker Reed ruled that the motion
was not in order because it had been passed
in committee of the whole and rejected,
Mr. Hepburn appealed and secured 171
votes for the motion to recommit, while
only 67 could be mustered to vote against
it. The point of no quorum was raised, and
the House adjourned with the understand-
ing that the first order of business to-mor-
row will be the vote on the Hepburn mo-
tion to recommit.

SENATORS, IN UGLY MOOD, READY TO KILL ROOSEVELT'S PET MEASURES.

Republican Majority, Balked in Pending Grabs by the Necessity of Covering
Up Reckless Extravagance Which Threatens to Involve the Party in a
Grave Scandal, Turns in Fury on the Governor.

Albany, Feb. 16.—The most serious crisis
in its history is now confronting the
Republican machine in this State. It
stands facing the responsibility of a public
debt of upward of \$7,000,000, of which
more than \$5,000,000 is the result of the
incompetency, or worse, of its chosen rep-
resentatives in office. It is threatened
with a breach between its representatives
in the Legislature and the Governor that
will surely be filled with secret bitterness
and distrust if not with open quarrels.

This situation was made clear to-day at
a secret conference called by order of
the Republican leaders. So startling were
the developments that every effort was
made to keep them from reaching the
public. The small Republican majority
of the shameful wasting of the public
money that has crept out little by little
since the beginning of the year might be
kept well enough covered by specious
lying and other diplomatic arts to prevent
the full enormity of it from suddenly
bursting forth.

The moment the Senate adjourned this
afternoon, the Republican Senators scuttled
into the room of the Finance Committee.
Twenty-six of them were present, the other
Sherwood, is ill. President pro tem. Ellis
explained the alleged purport of the
meeting. The small Republican majority
made it necessary, he said, that every Rep-
ublican Senator should be constant in
his attendance and that their actions should
be united and harmonious.

The question came up of making an ap-
propriation for the proposed pan-American
exposition in Buffalo in 1900. The pro-
ject of this scheme have asked for
\$2,000,000. It was resolved to give them
\$200,000.

Then came the sensation. Senator Hig-

gins, chairman of the Finance Committee,
read a list of the financial burdens which
the taxpayers of the State will have to
meet. The list ran like this:

War expenses	\$1,500,000
Deficiency for main- tenance of public build- ings	213,000
Deficiency in Department of Education	120,000
Deficiency in State En- gineering office	10,000
Deficiency in Department of Capital Commissioner	50,000
Deficiency in Public Works Department	200,000
For contracts in excess of \$50,000,000 canal aver- ment	4,800,000
Total	\$6,793,000

These figures were met with a buzz of
astonishment. It did not take the Senators
long to grasp the full meaning of the situ-
ation. If any honest effort is made to liq-
uidate this load of indebtedness the tax rate
will be increased by at least 40 per cent.
To this heavy debt hanging a disgrace
to the skirts of the Administration, it be-
came clear that no appropriation bills could
be passed. In the Senate alone bills calling
for nearly \$3,000,000 are pending.

Nearly every one of the Republican Sen-
ators is interested in a financial grab. Of
course these would have to be sacrificed.
Even if they passed, Governor Roosevelt
would veto them. That the Governor had
a hand in the conference and was anxious
to have the bad financial situation made
known to the Senators was apparent.

An ugly feeling swept over the Senators.
They were a disposition to attack George
W. Aldridge, former Superintendent of Pub-
lic Works, who is responsible for the item
of \$4,800,000. He knew the canal aver-
ment was only \$2,000,000, and yet en-

tered into contracts calling for nearly \$4,
000,000. Because of this, Senators who lit-
tle in mind and counties would have to fore-
go needed appropriations for local matters.

Sitting in the conference, watchful and
stern, were Senators Parsons and Arm-
strong of Monroe, the friends and bench-
men of Aldridge. The Republicans de-
voted every vote, and it would not do to auger
them. Clearly it would not do to at-
tack Aldridge.

Senator Coggeshall rose and made a
speech directed at the Governor. It indi-
cated his independence of position concerning
any vote, and it would not do to auger
them. Clearly it would not do to at-
tack Aldridge.

It being certain that not one of the Sen-
ators could hope for any appropriation, it
became clear that it was unnecessary for
any one of them to remain sitting at the
feet of the Governor as a supplicant.

To-night a Republican Senator declared
that the Governor's pet measures, the bills
reorganizing the Police Department of New
York City and his Civil Service bill, could
not pass. He said that the Governor could
expect no favors from the Senate. He
spoke harshly of the Governor and declared
that it was a lucky thing for the Repub-
lican party that this Administration is just
beginning its term.

"If an election was now," he said, "the
party would surely be buried. The tax
rate is only 2.08 now. It will have to be
increased to at least 3.50 to meet the load
of debts placed upon the people by the
policy chosen by the bosses who are seeking to
control it."

The influence of the Governor with the
Legislature is at an end. To-day he will
go to New York, where he expects to see
Senator Platt.

\$10,150 FOR AN INNESS PAINTED IN 8 HOURS.

Folly Reigns at the Third
Night of the Clarke
Art Sale.

ARE RIDICULOUS PRICES.

This Inness is the Most Expensive
American Paint-
ing.

AND OTHERS ARE FAR FINER.

In the Afternoon Absurd Figures Are
Obtained for Vases. Many of
Them Many Times
Their Value.

At the third night's sale of the paintings
collected by Thomas Bendict Clarke, last
night, folly reigned. Inness's "Gray, Low-
ery Day," a pretty, delicate impression of
nature in the rain in summer, brought
\$10,150. Those who like to believe that this
excessive price is an indication of excessive
merit may be glad to recall that the work
was done in eight hours.

That achievement has been one of the
painter's titles of fame. His buyer last
night was Henry T. Sampson. He has a
valuable collection of Chinese vases and a
more modest one of American paintings.
He was asked why he had paid so much
for this work of Inness and not bought
others by him that were superior to it.

Mr. Sampson replied: "I like this paint-
ing. I wanted it. I had to fight with
dollars for it. That is all. I am glad to
own the American painting that has
brought the highest price at auction."

Mr. Sampson owns in fact in that "Gray,
Lowery Day," the highest priced American
painting. It is not the most valuable in
an artistic point of view, but that is an-
other question. Folly reigned last night.
It made the "Clouded Sun," of Inness
sell for \$6,100 to Knodler; the "Harvest
Moon," of Inness, sell for \$2,700 to P. S.
Smithers; the "New England Valley," of
Inness, sell for \$2,000 to Mrs. B. P.
Cheney; the "September Afternoon," of
Inness, sell for \$1,500 to E. C. Converse.

Folly gave to George Fuller's "Romany
Girl," the price of \$3,000 that James Rose
paid, and to several other paintings fan-
tastic money values. But folly played mis-
chievously with other works of artists.
Winslow Homer's "Gate" went for \$1,225
to J. Harrow Rhodes, and W. T. Dana's
"Springer" brought only \$157. C. D. Gib-
son's commonplace "Work" in
pen and ink, brought \$115. When it is ever
again to be mentioned in the same para-
graph as a work by Dana's "Plover,"
"Road to Conarnau," brought only \$1,100.
It is a miracle of perspective. It was
bought by the Corcoran Art Gallery of
Washington.

The incidents in the sale of the \$10,150
painting by Inness were captivating. The
first bid at the right of the auctioneer in
Chickering Hall was \$2,000. The added
bids at the auctioneer's right and left were
in sums of \$200 and \$100, until the sum of
\$8,000 was reached.

One voice said \$3,000, the other \$2,500,
and the sea-saw of bids went on quickly in
sums of \$500 and \$1,000, until the sum of
\$8,000 was reached.

Francis C. Jones's "Went Play" was sold
to T. A. Sinclair for \$900; George Inness's
"Moonlight" to H. B. Leckie for \$600;
Homer Martin's "Headwaters of the Hud-
son" for \$1,500; to E. McMillan; Winslow
Homer's "To the Rescue" for \$200; to T.
L. Manson; George Inness's "Old Home-
stead" for \$900; to Herman Schaus; George
Inness's "The Glow" for \$350; to S. P.
Avery, Jr.; Edwin H. Blashfield's "Music"
for \$575; to E. Weston; George Inness's
"Twilight" for \$1,600; Carlisle Wiggins's
"Harvest Moon" for \$400; to Scott Foster.

The total amount of the sale of ninety-
three paintings was \$61,220. Mr. Clarke
has already realized \$105,815 on his paint-
ings. The sale continues to-night.

At their second afternoon sale yesterday
the art objects of Mr. Clarke's collection
brought excessive, amazing prices.

Electric Company Incorporated.
Articles of incorporation were filed with the
Secretary of State at Trenton, N. J., yesterday
of the Trenton Electric Company, with an au-
thorized capital of \$1,000,000. The company is
intended to manufacture and deal in electric light, heat
and power, and in all things connected with
the same. The incorporators are Charles F. Johnson of New
York, S. H. Hanley, of Philadelphia, and Joseph
P. Cooper, of Philadelphia.

THE GRIP CURE THAT DOES CURE.
Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets removes the
cause that produces La Grippe. The genuine has
L. B. Q. on each Tablet. 25c.

SUNDAY JOURNAL "WANTS."

Monday Morning Results.

Everybody reads Sunday Journal.

"Want" ads. to find the max. \$200

in prices. Big results to advertisers.

NOW NELLIE BLY'S "SHADOW" REACHES 'ROUND THE WORLD.



Mrs. Robert Seaman, Formerly Miss Cochrane—"Nellie Bly."
J. M. Hanley (the Shadow), Seeks to Make Hus-
band Seaman, Who Is in Europe, Pay Him
for Watching His Wife.

"Nellie Bly" and her husband, Robert
Seaman, the millionaire president of the
Ironclad Manufacturing Company, are
traveling in Europe, residing at present
in Vienna; but the villain still pursues
them.

The efforts of John M. Hanley, who
claims to have been employed by Mr. Seaman
to shadow Mrs. Seaman and discover
what relations existed between her, a law-
yer named Webb, and a member of the
staff of life, to secure compensation for
such services, have now become interna-
tional in their scope. Hanley placed the
value of his services at \$1,265, and brought
suit to recover the amount. Upon appli-
cation of his counsel in the City Court
yesterday, Judge Conlan decided to direct
Carl Bailey Hurst, United States Consul-
General at Vienna, to put to Mr. Seaman
a series of embarrassing questions relat-
ing to the detective's claim, which will be for-
warded by an early steamer.

An examination of the questions which
the Consul-General at Vienna will have to
put to Mr. Seaman sheds interesting
lights on the career of a young woman
whose name de guerre is known the world
over. Many persons would call that career
a romance, with chapters yet to be lived
and written.

CHAPTER I.

Publicity and Promotion.
Jane Elizabeth Plink Cochrane was the
name her parents gave her. Her father
owned four mills in Pennsylvania. Jane
Elizabeth Plink might have led a humble,
though useful, life of bread-making, not
making a name, but she preferred to
make a name. As there seemed to be little
in the way of a name to be made in flour,
she wrote letters to the Pittsburgh news-
papers, to which she signed the name her
parents had made for her. The editors
carefully concealed Jane Elizabeth Plink
from the public gaze. Finally one of them
of a terse and time-saving disposition, re-
christened her "Nellie Bly," and let the
deed stand.

The new name came to New York. It
devaluated the interiors of insane asylums.
It caused legends of madhouses
habits respecting the duties of their office
to quake in their boots. It gave dinners
to discontented women and related to the

CHAPTER II.

Mistress of "Blink House."
Out in Chicago these seemed to be a
chance to add new lustre to the name "Nel-
lie Bly." To Chicago the name took it-
self. It met on the train a gentleman
with white hair and of more than seventy
years who had heard all about it. Not long
afterward he proposed, in Chicago, that she
change it for still a better name—namely,
Mrs. Robert Seaman. It was done.

The announcement caused a commotion
in the offices of the Ironclad Manufacturing
Company. It was understood that Ed-
ward Seaman did not approve. When his
brother took his new wife to their old home
he moved out. It was an old family home,
at No. 15 West Thirty-seventh street. It
contained old-fashioned furniture, much in
need of dusting. Nellie Bly compared it
to "Blink House." The couple did not get
along well in it. The wife would not dine
at home; she was not pleased with the
service. She took the carriage and went
out to restaurants. She told friends that
she went to the restaurants her husband
selected because he had credit there, and
she had no money with which to dine else-
where.

One evening she discovered she was being
followed by a man in a cab. She had a
staid, dignified, and somewhat stern ap-
pearance. It was Hanley. Then she dis-
covered that she was being shadowed sys-
tematically. Hanley declared that it was
by her husband's instructions. Mr. Seaman
denied this. There was a reconciliation,
and Hanley sued for pay for his services
as a sleuth.

CHAPTER IV.

The Stench Foreseen.
Hanley did not think that the reconcilia-
tion obliterated his claim. He presented
it repeatedly with particulars of what he
claimed to have seen in his cab rides about
town in pursuit of Mrs. Seaman. Mr. Seaman
ignored both claim and particulars.
He bought his wife some new gowns, some
diamonds and steamship passages to Europe
for her honeymoon.

Now, through the Consul-General of Vi-
enna, Hanley will ask Mr. Seaman if he was
not directed to watch Mrs. Seaman, and if
he did not reveal that he saw Mrs. Seaman
meet such and such persons at such and
such places—in short, make the report of a
sleuth, worthy of his hire.

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wondering world the causes of their discom-
fort. It circled the globe in less than
eighty days. It brought her to the notice
of great personages